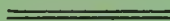


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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960







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EASTLEIGH

*Printed at the Eastleigh Printing Works, 26A, High Street, Eastleigh, Hants.*

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# **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1960**

---

## *Medical Officer of Health*

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

CHARLES E. JAMES, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f).

## *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS

## *District Public Health Inspectors :*

(a), (b), D. L. LANE

(a), (b), R. P. MONGAN

## *Assistant Rodent Officer :*

H. ROSSER (Until February, 1960)

L. G. TOPP (From July, 1960)

## *Chief Clerk :*

\* † ‡ Miss F. NASH

## *Housing Assistant :*

\* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY

## *Departmental Clerks :*

† \* Mrs. P. D. NEVE

Mrs. S. A. NEVE

† \* Mrs. M. KEWELL (From November, 1960)

## *Disinfector and Van Driver :*

K. CHAPLOW

## *Rodent Operators :*

J. CHESHIRE

F. TOPP (From October, 1960)

---

(a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*

(b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

(c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

(d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

(e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*

(f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Public Health Engineers.*

\* *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

† *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

## BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

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### To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eastleigh

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1960.

#### Population

The mid-year population in 1960, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General was 37,720, some 1,240 more than the corresponding figure for 1959. Of this increase, 264 were attributable to natural increase and 976 to inward migration. The total increase and migrational increase over 1959-60 approximate to the average increase in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

#### Births

Live births were sustained in number and totalled 620.

The crude birth rate at 16.44 per 1,000 population remained at a similar level to that in 1959. The rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor, was 15.45 per 1,000 as compared with the provisional figure for England and Wales of 17.1 per 1,000. Whilst formerly above the national figure, the corrected rate in 1958, 1959 and 1960 has progressively slipped lower.

The number of illegitimate births increased by three to 18 and comprised 2.9 per cent of the total births.

#### Deaths

The 371 deaths in 1960 represent a crude death rate of 9.84 per 1,000 population; some 1 per 1,000 greater than the 1959 figure. The adjusted death rate of 11.21 remains fractionally below the national figure of 11.5 per 1,000.

Infant deaths again increased from the previous year and totalled 12, but only two of those were attributable to conditions arising after birth. The infant mortality rate of 19.36 per 1,000 live births has consequently moved closer to the rate of 21.7 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Still births too, were at a slightly higher level and the rate of 19 per 1,000 total births approximated to the national experience of 19.7 per 1,000.

## Infectious Disease

The overall notified incidence of infectious disease was exceptionally light, due in the main to a virtual absence of measles and relatively few cases of whooping cough. Pneumonia and dysentery remained at similar levels to those of 1959.

There was once again a year free of poliomyelitis and diphtheria.

The programme of immunisation against these two diseases was maintained, and a substantial increase in the number of children effectively protected against diphtheria was attained.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1936-1960.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 31st March	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	£ 155,966	£ 616
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604
1939	6,320	<sup>a</sup> 26,360	7,799	167,456	674
		<sup>b</sup> 26,770			
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609
1958	6,320	34,460	10,818	388,133	1,546
1959	6,320	36,480	11,201	409,596	1,649
1960	6,320	37,720	11,496	461,989	1,864

<sup>a</sup> For calculation of Birth Rates.<sup>b</sup> For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.



Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			
		Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		No.	Number.		Rates.		Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		Total.	Illegitimate.	Illegitimate per cent. of total.	Total Births per 1,000 Inhabitants.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1936	24,830	12	31.8	374	8	2.14	15.06	20	53.47	258	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03	428	10	2.33	16.58	20	46.72	287	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7	379	9	2.37	14.52	11	29.02	260	9.96
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	24.21	404	9	2.22	15.32	16	39.6	273	10.19
1940	27,240	11	24.49	438	9	2.05	16.07	24	54.05	359	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99	404	9.0	2.23	15.52	18.2	45.05	287.4	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0	374	14	3.74	13.7	19	49.86	314	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	270	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	278	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	35.36	311	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	332	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	301.0	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	327	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	321	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	315	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	343	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	317	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	324.6	10.98
1951	30,410	12	20.87	563	21	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	343	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00	493	12	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	316	10.36
1953	30,670	10	18.87	520	15	2.88	16.95	11	21.15	333	10.86
1954	31,210	11	21.03	512	14	2.73	16.41	17	33.2	334	10.7
1955	31,990	8	15.47	509	17	3.34	15.91	11	21.61	348	10.87
1951-55	30,960	9.6	18.14	519	15.8	3.04	16.77	12.4	23.87	835	10.81
1956	32,860	12	19.96	589	18	3.05	17.92	9	15.28	334	10.16
1957	33,840	13	21.56	590	22	3.73	17.43	20	33.89	318	9.4
1958	34,460	14	24.56	556	21	3.78	16.14	7	12.59	362	10.51
1959	36,480	7	11.47	603	15	2.48	16.53	10	16.58	323	8.85
1960	37,720	12	18.99	620	18	2.90	16.44	12	19.36	371	9.84
1956-60	35,072	11.6	19.31	592	19	3.19	16.89	11.6	19.54	342	9.75

<sup>a</sup> For calculation of Birth Rates. <sup>b</sup> For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

## SECTION I

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population				37,720
LIVE BIRTHS				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Total	324	296	620	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 16.44
Legitimate	316	286	602	
Illegitimate	8	10	18	
Comparability Factor				0.94
Adjusted Birth Rate				15.45
STILL BIRTHS				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Total	7	5	12	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 18.99
Legitimate	5	5	10	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—632				
<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	191	180	371	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population 9.84
Comparability Factor				
Adjusted Death Rate				
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List)				
	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>(live and still) births</i>	
No. 30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :				
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate		8	3	11
Illegitimate		1	—	1
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :				
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate		7	—	7
Illegitimate		1	—	1
Deaths of Infants under one week of age :				
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate		7	—	7
Illegitimate		1	—	1
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :				
All infants per 1,000 live births				19.36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				18.27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				55.55
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				12.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				12.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				31.64
England and Wales (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General)				
BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)				17.1
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)				19.7
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)				11.5
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)				21.7

# CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH

## Registrar-Generals' Short List

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i> 1960	<i>Total</i> 1959	<i>Total</i> 1958
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	—	1	1	1	4
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	1	1	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	1	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—	1	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	8	5	13	9	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	12	2	14	14	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	9	9	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	4	4	3	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	17	19	36	31	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	—	1	1	2	2
16. Diabetes .....	2	2	4	—	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	19	30	49	54	50
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	47	40	87	55	81
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	10	9	19	8	22
20. Other heart disease .....	17	29	46	33	53
21. Other circulatory disease .....	4	7	11	18	9
22. Influenza .....	—	—	—	6	2
23. Pneumonia .....	9	3	12	18	6
24. Bronchitis .....	13	1	14	14	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	1	—	1	7	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	—	2	4	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	—	—	—	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	—	2	3	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .....	4	1	5	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	14	12	26	23	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	7	1	8	7	3
34. All other accidents .....	—	3	3	1	6
35. Suicide .....	2	—	2	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	191	180	371	323	362

## Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, e.g. in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the five year period 1953-1957.

Ref. No.		1960		1953-57	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	371	100	1,665	100
18-20	Heart Disease .....	152	41.0	541	32.5
10-14	Cancer .....	76	20.5	301	18.0
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	49	13.2	245	14.7
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis) .....	27	7.3	184	11.0
		304	82.0	1,271	76.2

The total number of deaths in 1960 was 48 more than in 1959 and 9 more than in 1958 when the previous highest number of deaths was recorded. Of the 48, 46 were attributable to the major causes listed above.

Although deaths from respiratory disease showed a marked reduction and deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions a slight reduction from the average, these were more than offset by an increase in mortality from cancer and particularly heart disease where the high level of 1958 was paralleled. Thus one in five deaths were due to cancer and two of every five were due to heart disease.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Coronary Disease .....	38	44	46	54	60	56	54	81	55	87
Other Heart Conditions	75	56	51	56	59	51	54	75	41	65
Total Heart Conditions	113	100	97	110	119	107	108	156	96	152
Cancer, Lung	9	12	12	7	8	12	10	16	14	14

The average annual number of deaths over the period 1953-57 was 54 in respect of both coronary and other heart disease. In 1960, therefore, other heart conditions showed a 20 per cent. increase, while coronary conditions were increased by 60 per cent.

The number of deaths from lung cancer remained at the same level as in 1959, the major part of increase in cancer deaths being due to a 50 per cent. increase in deaths from cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast.



## Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Congenital malformation .....	5	2	1	—	1	1
Immaturity .....	5	4	1	—	—	—
Respiratory infection	2	—	—	—	1	1
	12	6	2	—	2	2

## Population

Mid-Year	Increase in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	540	183	357	
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	
1957-58	620	233	387	
1958-59	2020	237	1783	
1959-60	1240	264	976	

Population trends since the 1951 census are indicated in the table above.

The estimates have fluctuated rather widely over the past three yearly periods and the real figure doubtless lies somewhere between.

## SECTION II

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

**Laboratory Facilities**

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

**Ambulance Facilities**

The Ambulance Service, organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:

- (a) *Advance Bookings*—Superintendent Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Queen's Road, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*—Telephone Winchester 2580.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*—Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 228).

*Hospital Car Service.*—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

## Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

Combined midwifery and general nursing services were provided in the Chandler's Ford area by two nurses resident therein.

The remainder of the Borough was covered by two whole-time midwives and three whole-time general nurses.

The relevant addresses and telephone numbers are:

Miss Rea	5, Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh	Telephone : Chandler's Ford 2107
Miss K. Gould	49, Linden Grove, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh	Telephone : Chandler's Ford 2793
Mrs. Millen	14, Bellevue Road, Eastleigh	Telephone : Eastleigh 2318
Mrs. Emery	1, Colchester Avenue, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh	Telephone : Eastleigh 2540
Miss Cooper	13, Ruskin Road, Eastleigh	Telephone : Eastleigh 2096
Miss E. M. Marshall and Miss M. E. Marshall	100, Fair Oak Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh	Telephone : Eastleigh 2184

Additionally, messages may be left for general nurses in the box provided at the door of the Red House Clinic, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.

## Health Visiting

Five Health Visitors, four of them with varying commitments outwith the Borough acted as school nurses and provided the staff of clinics and immunisation sessions at schools, as well as being advisers on health matters to the family in the home environment.

The appropriate Health Visitor is indicated below:

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Approximate area served</i>
Miss E. Mitchell, 13, Chalkingington Road, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 2321	Part Central Eastleigh
Miss D. C. Ashton, 16, Downs Park Avenue, Totton, Southampton	Totton 3310	Part Central Eastleigh (Allbrook)
Miss H. G. Pascoe, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Bishopstoke
Miss E. M. Pritchard, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Part Chandler's Ford
Mrs. C. E. Watts, 41, Newlands Avenue, Southampton	Southampton 72240	Part Chandler's Ford

## Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

## Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registrations were operative during the year in respect of :

Miss D. G. Dixon, at St. Nicholas Church Hall, North Stoneham.

Mrs. D. S. Ross, 39, Hamilton Road, Bishopstoke (*ceased 23rd September*)

Mrs. J. Keast, at The Hall, Eastleigh Hotel, Market Street,  
Eastleigh

Mrs. P. M. Tidball, 18, Guest Road, Bishopstoke.

## Junior Training Centre

The Centre at Tankerville, Romsey Road, continued the daily care from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally subnormal persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

## Welfare of the Elderly

### *County Council Services*

1. *Welfare Officer.*—The appointment of a special visitor and advisor to the elderly was continued. The purpose is to maintain at home, all those who can, to their own advantage, be so maintained through the support of available services.

Enquiries should be directed to :

Mrs. S. Abraham, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.

(Telephone : Eastleigh 3025)

*Or at :*

12, Goldsmith Road, Eastleigh. (Telephone : Eastleigh 2433).

2. A purpose built home for the residential accommodation of old people under Part III of the National Assistance Act, designated "Fleming House" is situated at Heron Square, within the Borough Council's first post-war housing estate. It has accommodation for 50 old persons.

### *Voluntary Services*

These include :

- (a) old established organisations of the elderly for the elderly, holding regular meetings and undertaking a certain amount of social work among their members ;
- (b) Old People's Welfare Committees offering club facilities and some home visiting to the elderly in specific neighbourhoods ;
- (c) assistance in specific matters from numerous organisations prepared to lend a special hand to the elderly ;
- (d) Eastleigh Old People's Welfare Committee which maintains an All Day Club providing meals on several days per week, as well as organising chiropody and transport services ;



- (e) Women's Voluntary Service—operating on behalf of the Borough Council and County Council, a meals on wheels service, and providing a battery exchange and repairs collection depot for hearing aids on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board.

### Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on pages 18 and 17.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES		FEMALES	
Winchester	Royal Hampshire County Hospital	Saturdays	11 a.m.	Tuesdays	2.15
Southampton	44, Bullar Street	Monday to Friday,	9-12 ; 5-7	—	
	46, Bullar Street	Saturdays	9-12 by appointment only	Mondays	12-1
		—		Tuesdays	2-7
				Thursdays	3-7
				Fridays	2-4

### Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5 to 7 ; and Wednesday 1 to 4.30 p.m.

### Hospitals

*General.*—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, General Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton.

*Sanatoria.*—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

*Isolation.*—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis at the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangements with the hospital, or via the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No : Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No. : Southampton 25117).

# TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare -	Ritchie Hall, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford	Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Old Methodist Church Hall, Brownhill Road, Chandler's Ford -	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Church of St. Martin-in-the-Wood, Queens Road, Chandler's Ford -	2nd Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	St. Mary's Church Hall, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke -	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare -	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Clinic -	Supervision of expectant mothers -	Red House, Romsey Road	1st Monday, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Relaxation Clinic -	Preparation for confinement -	Red House, Romsey Road	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30-12	Hampshire County Council
Dental Clinic -	Dental treatment of School children -	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Monday to Friday	Hampshire County Council

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic - -	Protection of children against Diphtheria -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Speech Clinic - -	Corection of speech defects - -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic -	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control - -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 2-4; 5.30-7 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association
Physical Medicine Centre - -	Exercises. Ultra-violet / infra-red radiation and massage. Adults; Children - -	Desborough Road - -	Monday to Friday, 9-12.30; 1.30-5 Saturdays, 9-12 Thursdays a.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Chest Clinic - -	Examination and supervision of chest conditions including actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke - -	Mondays, 2-4.30 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Junior Training Centre	Care and training of the mentally subnormal	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh - -	Monday to Friday, 9.30-3.30	Hampshire County Council

## Maternity and Nursing Homes

*Hospital Service.*—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

*Private.*—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

## Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

## Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the outbuildings at the Town Hall.

## Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted inter-alia, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1960 :

<i>Series</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets .....	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government .....	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences .....	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades .....	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds .....	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines .....	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food .....	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages .....	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools .....	26 / 6 /53
Buildings .....	3 / 9 /53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to .....	12 /11 /56
Buildings, Amendment to .....	18 / 6 /59
Derby Road Recreation Ground .....	25 /10 /60



## SECTION III

**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE****Measles**

Three cases were notified in the last week of the year, and so brought to a dramatic end the five year run of moderate prevalence when on average, some 300 cases per year occurred. In the absence of any consistent pattern it is not possible to estimate the probable incidence in the following year. There have been in the past, two consecutive years of low incidence, but the tendency is for a year of low incidence to be followed by one in which incidence is high to very high. The major epidemic years were 1945 and 1951, with 826 and 825 cases respectively.

No death was attributed to Measles.

**Whooping Cough**

Notifications of Whooping Cough were also concentrated towards the end of the year ; thirty of the total of 40 cases occurred in the final two months. This brought the notified incidence to three times that of the preceding three year average.

The majority of cases, 32, were notified in the Chandler's Ford area, the remainder being distributed among the other wards with the exception of Central and Bishopstoke. In 1959, the majority of cases occurred in the Bishopstoke area.

No death was attributed to Whooping Cough.

**Whooping Cough Immunisation**

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated in 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) are held at the Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria Immunisation scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

It is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable. The Pertussis vaccine is available for separate primary immunisation or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

### Scarlet Fever

Only two cases were recorded in the year of this once common and feared infection.

### Erysipelas

One case represented this other infection which has declined over the years.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

All seventeen notifications of pyrexia were in respect of maternity home patients. The causation was attributed to:

Cause	Number
Urinary infection	7
Breast condition	3
Indeterminate	7

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications were received of this condition in 1960.

**Pneumonia**

There were eleven cases of pneumonia, as compared with nine in the preceding year. Males again predominated with seven cases against four in the female.

The age groups chiefly affected were 40–50 and 50–60, each of which had three cases ; other age groups had only single cases.

**Poliomyelitis**

There was again no case of Poliomyelitis in 1960.

**Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

The pre-existing arrangements for poliomyelitis vaccination facilities were continued during the year.

Mothers were advised of the need for this vaccination as well as other immunisation procedures when the infant is about 2½ months old.

Vaccination was available ‘on demand’ at Child Welfare Centres.

Where necessary, new entrants to infant schools were offered vaccination at school.

Special clinics were held as required to cater for those for whom provision could not otherwise be made.

There was a steady demand for the vaccination of children during the year, while a few of the older age groups availed themselves of the facilities.

The numbers vaccinated from the inception of the scheme to the end of the year are tabulated below :

Number at	Primary Course of Two Injections			Third Injections
	Children born 1943 onwards	Adults born 1933–42	Other Adults under 40	
31 /12 /58	4,347	72	–	112
31 /12 /59	7,780	2,426	–	7,523
31 /12 /60	8,454	2,581	1,032	10,366

**Dysentery**

Notification was received of 17 cases, 8 in the first quarter of the year, the remainder in the month preceding Christmas. At both periods gastro-enteritis of viral origin was prevalent, so that probably there were in fact, quite a number of cases which masqueraded under the titles of gastro-enteritis, gastric flu, etc.

The earlier cases involved the inmates of Fleming House, the Welfare Authorities’ residential accommodation for the elderly. Energetic measures by the Matron succeeded in limiting the spread in this rather vulnerable community.

The Christmas holidays occurred at an appropriate time in relation to the later cases and no cases were reported after schools resumed in the New Year. These cases were mainly in children and although relatively small in number, they included among the parents the usual food-handler employee who at no time showed any evidence of infection.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were no cases of diphtheria, for the fourteenth successive year.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

When the baby is 2½ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the School to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

The occurrence of outbreaks elsewhere in the country underlined the warning of similar outbreaks in the preceding year and lent particular significance to the programme of improving the immunisation state of school children. This was started late in 1959 and within the year all schools had been covered and the leeway created by pre-occupation with poliomyelitis vaccination had been recovered.

In Table (A)—page 24—are shown the numbers of children recorded as having received a course of primary immunisation or of having had a reinforcing injection during the year. The relatively large numbers of reinforcing injections and of primary immunisations in the 5–14 age group reflects largely the school sessional work. At the same time, and no doubt influenced by the additional publicity, there was an appreciable increase in the number of children under the age of 5 who received a course of primary immunisation.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity.

### **Smallpox**

No case of smallpox occurred.



**Smallpox Vaccination**

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33	62
1958	360	6	15	12	393	26	65
1959	440	10	14	23	487	29	73
1960	359	12	12	15	398	20	58

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	—	—	1	2	3	—
1950	—	—	1	9	10	—
1951	—	—	6	23	29	—
1952	—	—	9	18	27	—
1953	—	—	2	13	15	46
1954	—	—	2	14	16	44
1955	—	—	5	16	21	50
1956	—	—	1	3	4	57
1957	—	—	5	21	26	84
1958	—	—	3	14	17	54
1959	—	—	6	18	24	62
1960	—	—	5	21	26	70

**B.C.G. Vaccination**

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old children which was inaugurated in 1955 was continued during the year. A further 386 children were vaccinated.

**Tuberculosis**

During the year 17 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 11 male, 6 female, and one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from another area.

In the non-pulmonary case, the renal tract was affected.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the second table. The only death from pulmonary tuberculosis in a female of 61.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the re-housing of tuberculous applicants, four such cases were re-housed during the year.

**TABLE (A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**  
**Yearly Numbers of Children Protected**

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	563
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673
1958	446	55	501	440
1959	478	14	492	532
1960	543	232	775	1577

**TABLE (B) NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED**

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065
1957	96	1587	2189	1943	5815	535	1155
1958	125	1607	2033	2009	5774	628	1207
1959	155	1653	1753	1643	5204	767	1595
1960	164	1788	2138	2243	6333	630	1217

## TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
<b>1921-25</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
<b>1926-30</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
<b>1931-35</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
<b>1936-40</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
<b>1941-45</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
<b>1946-50</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
<b>1951-55</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
1956	26	5	2	—
1957	30	3	2	—
1958	16	2	4	2
1959	22	4	1	—
1960	21	2	1	—
<b>1956-60</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>

# **TUBERCULOSIS**

## **New Cases and Mortality during 1960**

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	6	1	-	-	1	-	-

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**  
**CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1960 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.**

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.								
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Dysentery	17	10	7	—	1	—	2	—	3	5	2	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	10
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Measles	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	11	5	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Whooping Cough	40	24	16	2	1	6	4	2	22	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	32	

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1940

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6	3	6	2
Diphtheria	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	6	2	3	1	2	3	-	1
Pneumonia	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3	15	9	11
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21	15	24	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	-
Measles	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47	456	158	367	312	297	3
Whooping Cough	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139	18	9	11	40
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-	-	19	17
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	3	-



## BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Eastleigh

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1960, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Food Hygiene.

The completion of the sewer extensions in Pine Road and Merdon Avenue, Chandler's Ford and the further progress made with the extension of the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works, together with refuse disposal, rats and mice destruction and the use of caravans as temporary dwellings, have been the principal sanitary problems dealt with by the Council during the year 1960.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1960 was 366 compared with 445 in 1959. The number of houses inspected and recorded under the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations was 160, which was an increase of 17 on the number inspected in the previous year. The sixth year programme in the Council's ten year Slum Clearance Programme commenced in October, 1960 when the Medical Officer of Health made an Official Representation of the houses in the Consort Road, Pitmore Road, Twyford Road and School Lane Clearance Areas.

Further action was also taken under the Rent Act, 1957, when the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair rose from 5 in 1959 to 19 in 1960. Applications for Standard Improvement Grants also increased during the year from 37 in 1959 to 85 in 1960. Further details of the housing work carried out during the year under review are contained in Section V of the Report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1960 was 51,829 which was a decrease of 1,649 compared with last year's figure of 53,478. The percentage of number of pigs slaughtered during the year found to be affected with Tuberculosis was 2.1 per cent. compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1951 when 37,383 pigs were slaughtered in this area. A full report upon the Food Hygiene Services is included in Section VI of this Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SECTION IV

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA****(a) Water**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1960 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular Bacteriological examinations have been made of both the raw and treated water.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply of water to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass one or other of the following service reservoirs :

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

**Bacteriological Analyses**  
**Treated Water**

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1960	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply ..	78	78	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply .....	78	77	1*	Nil
River Itchen Supply .....	78	74	2*	2*

\* No faecal organisms present in these samples



*Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.*

### **Bacteriological Analyses—Raw Water**

Source of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.					
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	More than 10 present	More than 100 present	More than 1000 present
Otterbourne Well	52	8	6	15	19	4	—
Twyford Well	52	49	2	1	—	—	—
River Itchen Intake	52	—	—	—	—	37	15
Faecal Coli present in :							
31 samples of Otterbourne Well Water							
52 samples of River Itchen Water							
None of the samples of Twyford Well Water							

- (iii) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subject, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of Sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The number of houses supplied as at 31st December, 1960 was 11,469. There were no supplies by standpipe.

# **Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh**

Samples taken in August, 1960.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	249	246	224
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO <sub>2</sub>	1.0	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	* 0.046	* 0.058	* 0.097
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.008	0.008	0.030
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	0.001	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.0	3.0	2.5
Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	133	130	87
Permanent	37	34	63
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.04	0.09	0.31
Alkalinity, as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	149	143	126.5
Free Chlorine	* 0.27	* 0.27	* 0.3
Reaction, pH	7.6	7.9	8.1
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	64	60	59
Magnesium, as Mg	2.4	3.6	0.5
Carbonate, as CO <sub>3</sub>	89	86	76
Sulphate, as SO <sub>4</sub>	8.1	7.1	15.5
Nitrate, as NO <sub>3</sub>	17.7	13.3	11.1
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	0.05	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

\* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

### (b) Water Supply

All inhabited houses within the Borough are provided with a supply of main water.

### (c) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems.

In the centre of the town all the older houses are on the "Partly Combined" system, the storm water from the front part of the houses being discharged into the surface water sewers via pavement channels and street gullies, the storm water from the backs of the properties being discharged into the foul water sewers via the sink waste gullies.

In the older portion of Chandler's Ford the whole of the storm water is discharged into the foul sewers and in times of heavy rainfall, a large amount of surface water is discharged into the foul sewers, causing flooding. To alleviate the pressure on the sewers a relief trunk sewer from Chandler's Ford to Chickenhall was laid in 1955 and a further relief sewer from Merdon Avenue to Park Road was commenced during the year under review. All houses built in the Borough during the last thirty years have a separate system of drainage or the surface water is discharged into soakaways.

Further progress is being made with the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works Extension Scheme. Approval was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in June 1959 for the commencement of Stage I of this Scheme and the work is now in progress.

During the current year the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the department :

Drains inspected .....	52
Drains tested .....	47
Drained to sewer .....	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed .....	13
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired .....	7
Inspection chamber provided or repaired ..	7
F.A.I. fixed .....	4
Interceptor provided .....	1
New gullies provided .....	10
Benching or fenders to gullies provided .....	14
New covers fitted ....	2

### (d) Closet Accommodation

The majority of the premises within the Borough boundary are on the water carriage system, except in the outlying and unsewered areas where there are 49 houses still using the conservancy system. Thirty-one of these houses are in the "Stoke Common" area. Of the remaining eighteen, nine are earmarked for demolition.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the department during the year :

New waterclosets provided complete .....	25
New watercloset basins provided .....	16
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed .....	5
W.C. compartments rebuilt .....	7
W.C. compartments repaired .....	16
W.C. compartments cleansed .....	6

### (e) Public Cleansing

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand pit at Fair Oak and a worked out gravel pit at Hiltingbury.

The face of the tips are treated during the summer months to prevent, as far as possible, nuisance from flies and crickets and each tip is treated periodically to prevent infestation by rats.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

### (f) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1960, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of :

Drainage .....	294
Water Supply .....	4
Water Sampling .....	6
Refuse Collection .....	382
Refuse Disposal .....	100
Closet Accommodation .....	14
Keeping of Animals .....	28
Stables .....	2
Piggeries .....	51
Pet Shops Act .....	6
Offensive cumulations .....	36
Schools .....	8
Swimming Pools .....	9
Shops .....	56
Factories with Mechanical Power .....	57
Factories without Mechanical Power .....	5
Outworkers' Premises .....	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	105
Rivers and Streams .....	41
Insect Pests .....	48
Verminous Premises .....	3
Dirty and Insanitary Premises .....	5
Overcrowding .....	9
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses .....	153
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons .....	135
Infectious Diseases .....	104
Food Poisoning Investigations .....	37
Smoke Observations .....	13
Petroleum Stores .....	114
Noise Abatement .....	2
Carbide of Calcium Stores .....	1
Rats and Mice Destruction .....	3,564
Interviews .....	261
Miscellaneous .....	118
	<hr/>
	5,773

**(g) Number of Notices Served**

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served	...	188
No. of Informal Notices complied with	.....	168
No. of Statutory Notices served	.....	13
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	12

**(h) Complaints Received**

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	3
Choked or defective drains	.....	135
General housing defects	.....	45
Dampness	.....	12
Overcrowding	.....	12
Premises infested with vermin	.....	3
Dirty Premises	.....	1
Premises infested with rats or mice	.....	302
Insect Pests	.....	184
Keeping of Animals	.....	6
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	.....	10
Defective dustbins	.....	5
Refuse Tips	.....	2
Miscellaneous	.....	23
		<hr/> 743 <hr/>

**(i) Nuisances Abated and Work Done**

During the year 1960 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

(i) As a result of informal action	.....	2,899
(ii) As a result of statutory action	.....	22
		<hr/> 2,921 <hr/>

(j) **Factories**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :

**1. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities - -	10	5	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority -	149	57	2	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) - -	11	—	—	—
Total -	170	62	2	—



## 2, Defects found in Factories and Other Premises

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ..	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act					
(Not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	13	13	—	—	—

## 3. Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

**(k) Shops**

During 1960, fifty-six visits were paid to shops, no informal notices were served and none complied with.

**(l) Smoke Abatement**

The number of premises within the Borough which are affected by the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958 and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, is about forty, including Schools, Sanatoria and Offices.

Of this number, twenty-two are Industrial premises, nine of which burn raw coal and six which use incineration plant. New plant, or improvements to existing plant have been installed at several of the premises burning raw coal and further improvements are under way.

Five Temporary Exemptions under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act were granted during the year in respect of railway plant, which number is required to be reduced annually by removal or renewal of the plant.

**(m) Rats and Mice**

The work of the Rodent Control Staff continued under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Railway Authorities, who take advantage of the Local Authority service to keep their premises as free as possible from rat and mice infestation and sixteen treatments were given to various sections of railway premises during the year.

The Agreement made with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1957 regarding the treatment of the Eastleigh Airport, was terminated as from 31st March, 1960, at the request of the Ministry, who stated that they now had staff and transport to cope with the obligations. The expression of the Ministry's appreciation of the Council's assistance was conveyed to the Public Health Committee.

Quarterly survey and treatments were carried out at three Hospitals, two large timber yards, the British Road Services Depot, an Agricultural Plant Depot and Education Authority premises.

The three-year exemption period recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the test baiting of sewers expired in April. Accordingly, 104 sewer manholes were test baited in July. The results were found to be extremely gratifying, minor infestations being detected in two restricted sections only of the system, i.e. in the Crescent area and a small area in Bishopstoke. The treatment of these sections was carried out, with subsequent post baiting in August, and the Ministry's Area Inspector confirmed that a further three-year exemption could be granted in respect of the system generally, with the condition that a 'maintenance' baiting of the two treated sections be carried out in 1961.



All Council Properties were inspected during the year and treated as required, the following being the number of times each property received a treatment :

Council Tip, Fair Oak .....	Four times for rats
Council Tip, Hiltingbury ....	Five times for rats
Chickenhall Sewage Works .....	Three times for rats
Oakmount Road Sewage Works .....	Twice for rats
Shakespeare Road Depot .....	Five times for rats
Fleming Park Pavilion .....	Twice for mice

Invitations to attend Meetings of the Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee to be held at Fareham on the 29th January, 1960, and 15th July, 1960, were received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and representatives from the Borough were present.

Subsequent to the death of the Assistant Rodent Officer, Mr. H. Rosser, in February, a former Operator, Mr. L. G. Topp, was appointed to fill the vacancy and Mr. F. S. J. Topp was engaged to fill the appointment of Operator.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under review is as follows :

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice .....	302
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice .....	910
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected .....	597
(d) Number of premises treated for rats .....	509
(e) Number of premises treated for mice .....	88
(f) Number of visits made for this purpose .....	3,564

#### (n) Camping Sites

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, affected seven caravan sites within the area. Application forms for site licences were obtained and sent to site owners by the Department on the 14th September, 1960, and were returned by the end of October, after which the site owners were asked to agree to the period of two months within which a site licence must be issued being extended to six months, a suggestion to which they all agreed.

On the 29th November, 1960, the Borough Town Planning Assistant, Mr. Barden, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, inspected the caravan sites and agreed on the recommendations which should be made to the Town Planning and Public Health Committees.

On the 30th November, 1960, the Town Planning Assistant and the Chief Public Health Inspector, attended a joint meeting of the Public Health Inspectors and Planning officers of the Hampshire Central Area, which was held at Winchester. At this meeting, which was presided over by the Deputy County Planning Officer, the Eastleigh Officers' recommendations were discussed, following which it was decided they be submitted to the Borough Planning Committee.

### (o) **Bathing Pools**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The pool is of some 200,000 gallon capacity, providing in its length a water depth of from 3 to 7 feet. The pool is filled with chlorinated water supplied from the Southampton Corporation's main.

The chlorine dose is maintained by hand application, but it is anticipated that an automatic filtration and chlorination plant will be installed in time for the summer season of 1961.

At present, control of the dose is effected by estimation of the chlorine content of the water by the Pool Attendant at least three times daily.

During the year, twelve samples of the pool water were taken for bacteriological examination. The samples proved satisfactory, giving very little indication of coliform contamination.

There is also a bathing pool at a local private Sports Ground. This pool is supplied with water from a well in the vicinity, and the pool water is chlorinated after filling by hand application.

The pool is emptied, cleansed and refilled weekly, and the surface film is removed daily by overspilling to waste channels.

Six samples of the pool water were taken for analysis during the year, which proved to be only fairly satisfactory, and the Management have been advised as to the action recommended to be taken to raise the standard of purity of the water.

### (p) **Offensive Trades**

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :

Blood Drying      Fat Extracting      Rag and Bone Dealing

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

### (q) **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

### (r) **Houses Let in Lodgings**

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

### (s) **Rag Flock**

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

### (t) **Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936**

During the year 55 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 144,812 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

## SECTION V HOUSING

### Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

#### STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	<i>Total</i>
(1) By the Local Authority—	
(a) New permanent houses .....	140
(b) Temporary buildings .....	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities .....	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons .....	226

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	340
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	1,251
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	160
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	807
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	22
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	75

#### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	141
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#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

##### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .....	1
(b) By local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1960 .....	Nil

##### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners .....	11
(b) By occupiers .....	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1960 .....	1

*C. Proceedings under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 24 of the Housing Act 1957 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners .....	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .....	Nil

*D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :*

(1) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(2) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the parts of building or underground rooms having been rendered fit .....	Nil

**4. Housing Act, 1957—Part IV :**

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	3
(b) Number of families dwelling therein .....	4
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	27
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	3
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	1
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	6
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
(5) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions .....	Nil

## Housing Repairs

Fifty-seven complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during 1960. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and 83 informal notices were served during the year under review. In one case only was it found necessary to resort to formal action under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, and this notice was complied with by the owner.



A summary of the housing repairs and improvements carried out during 1960 is as follows :

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed .....	86	1
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed .....	54	2
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed .....	81	2
External walls repaired or renewed .....	117	2
Window and door arches repaired .....	8	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed .....	74	—
Damp-proof course provided or repaired .....	8	—
Wall cavities cleaned out .....	16	—
Rendering to external walls .....	10	—
Permanent ventilation provided .....	9	—
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided .....	29	—
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired .....	21	—
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed .....	15	—
Refuse receptacle provided .....	100	11
Fuel store provided .....	3	—
Ceiling plaster repaired .....	184	1
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated .....	209	—
Waterproofing of internal walls .....	71	—
Wall plaster repaired .....	218	—
Walls cleansed and redecorated .....	224	—
Floors repaired or renewed .....	104	—
Windows repaired or renewed .....	142	—
Window fasteners renewed .....	33	—
Sashcords renewed .....	121	3
Doors repaired or renewed .....	115	—
Door frames repaired or renewed .....	67	—
Door furniture renewed .....	79	—
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed .....	61	—
Hearths repaired or renewed .....	33	—
Stairs repaired or renewed .....	5	—
Handrails provided to staircase .....	6	—
Ventilated food-store provided .....	30	—
Food-store repaired or improved .....	20	—
Bathing accommodation provided .....	57	—
Wash-hand basin provided .....	44	—
Water service repaired or renewed .....	4	—
Water supply provided .....	3	—
Hot water supply provided .....	72	—
New sink provided .....	23	—
New sink waste and trap provided .....	24	—
Artificial lighting provided .....	17	—
	2597	22



## Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 1960 some ninety-seven visits were made by the Public Health Staff in carrying out duties under the Rent Act, 1957, the summary of which is shown below :

### Part I.—Applications for Certificate of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	19
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	18
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	7
(b) in respect of all defects	11
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	10
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	7

### Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	8
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	3
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	6

## Improvement Grants

During the year the Public Health Staff made 254 visits in connection with applications for improvement grants, which were dealt with as follows :

(1) Number of applications for Standard Grant received	85
(2) Number of Standard Grants approved	75
(3) Number of applications refused	4
(4) Number of applications deferred	1
(5) Number of applications changed to application for Discretionary Grant	1
(6) Number of applications withdrawn	2
(7) Number of applications outstanding at 31st December, 1960	2

Of the four applications refused, one refusal was on the grounds that the application did not provide for satisfactory facilities for storing food, one was refused on the grounds that the principal user of the property was as a shop and the dwelling accommodation was not self-contained, and the remaining two were refused because the properties in question were already provided with the five standard amenities.

During 1960 one application for Discretionary Grant was approved in respect of improvements which included the connecting of the property to the main sewer.

## **Slum Clearance**

### **Stoke Common Road Slum Clearance Area**

The fifteen houses in Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, which were the subject of an official representation by the Medical Officer of Health dated the 12th November, 1959, were demolished during the year under review, the occupants being re-housed by the Council.

### **Consort Road, Pitmore Road, Twyford Road and School Lane Clearance Orders**

On the 13th October, 1960, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an official representation in respect of six houses in Consort Road, Eastleigh, five in Pitmore Road, Allbrook, Eastleigh, six in Twyford Road, Eastleigh, and five in School Lane, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Houses Sub-Committee on the 2nd November, 1960, following which the Council resolved :

- (i) That the report be received ;
- (ii) That the three areas containing, firstly, the houses, Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 and 126, Twyford Road ; secondly, the houses Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60, Consort Road ; and thirdly, the houses Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Pitmore Road, more particularly defined on the maps produced and entitled "Borough of Eastleigh Twyford Road Clearance Area, 1960" and "Borough of Eastleigh Consort Road Clearance Area, 1960" and "Borough of Eastleigh Pitmore Road Clearance Area, 1960" respectively (being areas in respect of which we are satisfied that the houses therein are unfit for human habitation, that the most satisfactory method of securing the clearance of the areas, is by ordering the demolition of the buildings in the areas, that adequate provision for alternative accommodation for persons displaced can be provided and that the resources of the Council are sufficient for the purposes of carrying this resolution into effect) be declared to be clearance areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 ;
- (iii) That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government ;
- (iv) That, having regard to the views of the majority of owners affected, compulsory purchase orders be made under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957, for the acquisition of the premises included in the Consort Road and Pitmore Road Clearance Areas, i.e., Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60, Consort Road, and Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Pitmore Road, in order to secure their demolition ;

- (v) That a clearance order be made under Section 44 of the Housing Act, 1957, ordering the demolition of the buildings included in the Twyford Road Clearance Area, i.e., Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 and 126, Twyford Road ;
- (vi) That the Common Seal of the Council be affixed to the necessary documents ;
- (vii) That the Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Order be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation ;
- (viii) That the necessary notices be served stating that Thursday, the 12th January, 1961, at 8.00 p.m., has been fixed as the date and time when we propose to consider making demolition orders under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, School Lane.

### **Verminous Premises and Articles**

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :

Houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	..	296
Houses found to be verminous	....	....	...	3
Rooms sprayed for vermin	...	...	...	10

The three houses found to be verminous were all infested with fleas, this being the first year without a case of bug infestation.

The infested rooms were treated with Zaldecide, except in one instance, when an insecticide fumer was used. In all cases one treatment only was required. The houses were privately owned.

## SECTION VI

### FOOD HYGIENE

#### Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

#### (A) MILK

##### (1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution. On 1st October, 1960, there came into force the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. These Regulations consolidate and re-enact, with certain amendments, the previous Regulations relative to milk production, processing and distribution.

Briefly, the amendments applying to this Authority are as follows :

1. All Dealers' Licences are now issuable by the Food and Drugs Authority. However, the Hampshire County Council, who is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, have delegated its powers and duties to the Councils of County Districts.
2. A dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence is introduced to permit the sale of designated milk where the milk is supplied to the dealer in the container in which it is sold to the consumers.
3. The period for which a dealer's licence is granted is extended from one year to five years.
4. A licensee is no longer required to allow samples of milk to be taken free of charge.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed by two large dairies, in both cases by the "High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation" method.

In one case, the milk is processed and bottled at the firm's main Southampton premises, the Eastleigh dairy serving as a storage and distribution depot.

The second of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurisation dairies in the Borough was, until the end of September, a "Federal" Dairy at which milk was processed and bottled for retail distribution by local Co-operative Societies in Eastleigh and Winchester.

This dairy has now reverted to the role of "Milk Distribution Depot," all processing plant having been removed from the premises. Milk is pasteurised at a large Co-operative Society's plant in the Portsmouth area and is conveyed daily to the Eastleigh Depot for retail sale.

A third dairy, situated in Chandler's Ford, processes, bottles and retails milk pasteurised by the "Holder" method.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough is farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk, distributed by two of the dairies from two farm sources only.



## (2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licenses were issued under the various milk Regulations :

### *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :*

Dairies registered .....	2
Distributors registered .....	36

### *Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :*

Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested" .....	24
---	----

### *Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :*

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council) .....	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	29
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	22

## (3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

### (a) *Pasteurised Milk.*

During the year fifty-six samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and all were satisfactory.

### (b) *Sterilised Milk.*

Twenty-nine samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

This milk—previously processed at a Dairy in the Borough—is now supplied by a sterilizing and bottling establishment in the London area.

### (c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but the consumption of raw designated milk is now considerably diminished, the bulk of the milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds being consigned to the dairies in bulk for pasteurisation. The primary responsibility for the standard of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. During the year, two samples of farm bottled raw milk were taken and both complied with the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

In addition, a further source of this class of milk manifested itself in the town in the form of two automatic machines, serving milk in half-pint waxed cartons.



Sixteen samples of cartoned milk were taken, seven of which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. The supplier of the milk, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—as producer licensing authority—were communicated with and exhaustive checks were made in regard to conditions of milk production, straining, cooling and packaging.

In an automatic consumer service of this kind, the cause of failure is most difficult to detect. Production conditions are supervised by the Licensing Authority and the cartons of milk are conveyed by road for the daily replacement and replenishment of stock in the refrigerated machines. The Ministry's Officers reported that they were quite satisfied with the establishment and plant, but that a recent change in the Dairy Staff might possibly account for the sudden crop of test failures.

Action was taken by the Producer to put matters in order, and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

One of the automatic machines was eventually taken out of service by the producer—the after-hours requirements of Eastleigh consumers apparently having proved disappointing.

#### *(d) Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.*

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard:

Mean bottle count, reckoned as per pint bottle:

Not more than 600	.....	.....	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	.....	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory

Twelve bottles were examined and of these six were reported as "Satisfactory" and six as "Fairly Satisfactory."

## **(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

### **(1) Slaughter Houses**

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughter-house in the Borough during the year namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's Factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

The vacuum packing of bacon joints, sliced bacon, cheese and hams has been further developed.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :

Number of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	673
Number of carcasses examined :	
Bulls .....	Nil
Bullocks .....	Nil
Cows .....	Nil
Heifers .....	Nil
Calves .....	Nil
Sheep .....	—
Pigs .....	51,829
Horses .....	—
	<hr/> 51,829 <hr/>

Towards the end of the year, the rebuilding and extension of the pig lairage accommodation was put in hand.

## (2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment, and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Section 13 and 123 of the same Act. The Regulations have been consolidated and amended by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which came into force on the 1st October, 1960. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1960 :

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	71
Fishmongers and poulterers - - - - -	24
Grocers - - - - -	177
Greengrocers and fruiterers - - - - -	54
Bakehouses - - - - -	38
Dairies and milkshops - - - - -	59
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	112
Food preparing premises - - - - -	32
Restaurants - - - - -	46
Shops, stalls and other premises - - - - -	124
Sampling visits - - - - -	106
Licensed Premises - - - - -	10
Miscellaneous visits - - - - -	54
Total -	907

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, nine informal notices were served, and during the year eleven notices were complied with. Compliance with the notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works. In addition, it should be noted that considerable additional repair and reconditioning work was carried out as a result of verbal request and persuasion.

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Accumulations removed .....	1	-
Structural repairs carried out .....	7	-
Watercloset compartments repaired or improved .....	2	-
Watercloset compartments cleansed .....	2	-
Wash-hand basins provided .....	3	-
Sink provided .....	3	-
Water supply provided .....	2	-
Hot water supply provided .....	3	-
Soap provided .....	2	-
Nail brushes provided .....	2	-
Drying facilities provided .....	1	-
Clothing accommodation provided .....	1	-
Walls repaired .....	11	-
Walls cleansed .....	13	-
Ceilings repaired .....	8	-
Ceilings cleansed .....	11	-
Premises repainted .....	1	-
Miscellaneous items .....	1	-
	74	-

### (3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and fifty-nine such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered sixteen. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

**TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS**

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	1	154	1	154
Part Carcases -	-	-	1	16	1	16
Heads - - -	-	-	509	5,521	509	5,521
Collars - - -	-	-	16	36	16	36
Plucks - - -	-	-	7	45	7	45
Whole Inwards -	-	-	667	7,503	667	7,503
Skirts - - -	-	-	2	2	2	2
Kidneys - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1
Totals -	-	-	1,205	13,278	1,205	13,278

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

- PIGS

Diseases	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Livers		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-Peritoneal Fat		Totals	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses	-	-	133	1,691	60	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	213	289	2,380		
Arthritis	1	99	88	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	502		
Bruised	1	79	91	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	1,374		
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	224		
Congestion and/or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractures with Com-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plications	-	-	12	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill-Bled and Fevered	28	4,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	285		
Jaundice	1	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4,102		
Neoplasms	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	76		
Oedema	1	432	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54		
Pathological Emaci-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	436		
ation	11	935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	935		
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,856	2,928		
Peritonitis	3	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	111		
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	460		
Pyæmia	29	4,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200		
Pyæmic Polyarthriti-	1	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	4,155		
Septic Mastitis	2	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	76		
Septic Pneumonia	2	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	488		
Septicæmia	10	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	221		
Swine Erysipelas	11	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,831		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	483		
	101	13,236	276	3,782	60	476	200	200	200	5,097	33,130	11,595	14,406	56	224	761	8,561	2,247	4,542	1,764	441	22,300	79,272	



**TABLE III. CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	51,829	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	51,829	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	101	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	14,177	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	27.5 %	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	1,090	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	2.1 %	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT  
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description	Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
Cheese - - - -	Affected with Staphylococcus Aureus - -	64½
Rice - - - -	Contaminated - -	15
1 Bag Dried Milk - - - -	do. - - - -	56
8 Bags Flour - - - -	do. - - - -	24
28 packets Cereals - - - -	do. - - - -	21
3 cartons Jam - - - -	do. - - - -	84
Butter - - - -	Damaged - - - -	19
Margarine - - - -	do. - - - -	20½
Tea - - - -	do. - - - -	11
42 packets Wafer Biscuits - - - -	do. - - - -	1¾
3 jars Pickles - - - -	do. - - - -	2
Imported Beef - - - -	Decomposition - - - -	40
Imported Bacon - - - -	do. - - - -	62
Imported Ham - - - -	do. - - - -	4½
Black Puddings - - - -	do. - - - -	50
Ham and Tongue - - - -	do. - - - -	22½
Minced Beef - - - -	do. - - - -	18
Sausages - - - -	do. - - - -	14½
Pork - - - -	do. - - - -	2
Fish - - - -	do. - - - -	99½
36 tins Imported Whole Egg - - - -	do. - - - -	1,158
6 tins Imported Egg White - - - -	do. - - - -	132
120 packets Cheese - - - -	do. - - - -	67
Miscellaneous trimmings and offals - - - -	do. - - - -	38¾
Cake - - - -	Mouldy - - - -	1,200
Fruit Tarts - - - -	do. - - - -	2,000
18 boxes Cheese - - - -	do. - - - -	66
26 packets Cheese Spread - - - -	do. - - - -	5
4 jars Jam - - - -	do. - - - -	4
4 tins Gravy Salt - - - -	Solidified - - - -	2
4 packets lemonade Powder - - - -	do. - - - -	1
Puff Pastry - - - -	Sour - - - -	4,300
Sausages - - - -	do. - - - -	2½
Cockles - - - -	Tainted - - - -	20
396 tins Imported Canned Meat - - - -	Unsound or Unwholesome - - - -	2,036½
51 tins Fish - - - -	do. - - - -	31½
319 tins Vegetables - - - -	do. - - - -	764
799 tins Fruit - - - -	do. - - - -	3,379
18 tins Soup - - - -	do. - - - -	21½
9 tins Condensed Milk - - - -	do. - - - -	6½
48 tins Evaporated Milk - - - -	do. - - - -	32
9 tins Cream - - - -	do. - - - -	2¾
15 tins Milk Pudding - - - -	do. - - - -	15½
18 tins Jam or Marmalade - - - -	do. - - - -	34
11 tins Fruit Juice - - - -	do. - - - -	38¾
1 tin Syrup - - - -	do. - - - -	2
4 tins Spaghetti - - - -	do. - - - -	2½
7 tins Ravioli - - - -	do. - - - -	3¼
19 Miscellaneous Items - - - -	do. - - - -	2¼
Total Weight -		16,000

**(4) Meat Marking**

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

**(5) Adulteration**

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

**(6) Registered Premises**

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	...	...	5
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	.....	117
For storage only of ice-cream	.....	.....	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.....	.....	44
			167

The above figure shows an increase of ten in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only one of the premises register

The above figures show an increase of ten in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only one of the premises registered for manufacture was ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

**(7) Ice-cream**

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows :

**WITHIN DISTRICT**

No. of Manufacturers :— 1

<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grading</i>				<i>Percentage</i>
	1	2	3	4	
17	12	4	1	—	Grade 1— 70.6 Grade 2— 23.5 Grade 3— 5.9 Grade 4— —

} 94.1

## OUTSIDE DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers :— 5

Number Taken	Provisionzal Grading				Percentage
	1	2	3	4	
10	10	-	-	-	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
9	9	-	-	-	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
7	6	1	-	-	Grade 1— 85.7 } 100.0 Grade 2— 14.3 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
4	4	-	-	-	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
1	1	-	-	-	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —

**Note.**—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.

It may be gratifying to note a marked improvement in the samples taken from the stock of the principal local manufacturer, whose standard comes well above the aggregate recommended by the Ministry of Health.







